

Material Manufacturers

The following partial list of national manufacturers of building products, developed by Urban Design Associates, is being provided as a starting point for homeowners in their search for appropriate materials for their home improvement efforts. These products have been selected due to their appropriateness for the architectural styles outlined in the Pattern Book.

Windows

Marvin (<http://www.marvin.com>)

- Wood double-hung and casement
- Clad double-hung and casement with aluminum trim accessories
- Replacement sash w/profiled aluminum panning
- Wood or clad simulated divided lights (SDL)
- French doors

Caradco

(<http://www.jeld-wen.com/windows/wood/caradco>)

- Wood double-hung and casement
- Clad double-hung and casement with aluminum trim accessories
- Wood or clad simulated divided lights (SDL)
- French doors

Windsor (<http://www.windsorwindows.com>)

- Wood double-hung and casement
- Cellular PVC Legend Series double-hung and casement
- Wood or PVC simulated divided light (SDL)
- Direct set transoms and sidelights

Shutters

Southern Shutter Company

(<http://www.southernshutter.com>)

Paul Argoe Screens, Inc.

Entry Doors

Simpson (<http://www.simpsondoor.com>)

- Wood doors: Appropriate for all styles; hard to find
- Arts & Crafts door (#1662) is less than \$400; several hard-to-find 2/3 light Victorian doors; European Romantic doors

Nord (<http://jeld-wen.com/windows/wood/norco>)

- Wood doors: Classical and Colonial Revival styles, some Victorian and European Romantic doors

ThermaTru (<http://www.thermatru.com>)

- Fiberglass and Premium Steel Series
- Steel Doors: Classical, Colonial Revival and Victorian styles; acceptable European Romantic and Arts & Crafts doors

Stanley (<http://www.stanleyworks.com>)

- Fiberglass and steel doors: Classical, Colonial Revival and Victorian styles; acceptable European Romantic doors

Peachtree (<http://www.peach99.com>)

- Fiberglass and steel doors: Classical, Colonial Revival and Victorian styles; acceptable European Romantic doors

Screen & Storm Doors

Paul Argoe Screens, Inc.

J&L Shutters (<http://www.jlshutters.com>)

- Stephen Fuller Signature Series (composite shutters, Permex)

Columns

Turncraft (<http://www.turncraft.com>)

- Architecturally correct round and square composite and wood columns; Arts & Crafts tapered square "Polybox"; composite columns

Column & Post (<http://www.columnpost.com>)

- Architecturally correct round and square composite columns

Somerset (<http://www.somersetcolumns.com>)

- Architecturally correct round and square wood columns and pilasters

HB&G (<http://www.hbgcolumns.com>)

- PermaPorch system: Cellular pvc; 2x2 square or turned balusters with "Savannah" top rail

Exterior Siding (synthetic options)

James Hardie (<http://www.jameshardie.com>)

- Hardiplank (fiber cement) lap siding, shingle, panel, and soffit products

Georgia-Pacific (<http://www.gp.com>)

- Fiber cement cladding board

Exterior Molding, Trim & Brackets (synthetic options)

Chemcrest (<http://www.chemcrest.com>)

- Classic Moulding & Door: Crown, bed, casing, and brackets in polyurethane

Azek (<http://www.azek.com>)

- Cellular PVC flat sheet (4' x 8', 4' x 10' and 4' x 12') for gables, soffits, etc. 3/4" thick trim boards, 5/4" thick trim boards (4" and 6" widths), tongue-and-groove paneling

Royal Wood (<http://www.royalwood.com>)

- Composite 1x trim boards, brickmould and T&G paneling for porch ceilings

Fypon or Duraflex (<http://www.fypon.com>)

Porch Ceilings

Georgia-Pacific (<http://www.gp.com>)

- "PlyBead Classic" or T&G beaded paneling

Fencing (synthetic options)

Kroy (<http://www.kroybp.com>)

- Classic Manor Collection: Vinyl fences in traditional designs and profiles

Garage Doors

Designer Door (<http://www.designerdoorm.com>)

Clopay Doors (<http://www.clopay.com>)

Roof Shingles & Tiles (synthetic options)

Majestic Skylines (<http://www.majesticskylines.com>)

- Synthetic slate

Owens Corning (<http://www.miravistarooft.com>)

- MiraVista specialty roofing: synthetic shakes, slate, copper, and metal
- Berkshire Collection: composite shingles

Resources

Classical Architecture. Adam, Robert

1991 Penguin

A Pattern Language. Alexander, Christopher

1976 Oxford

American House Styles. Baker, John

2002 Norton

Identifying American Architecture. Blumenson, John

1995 Rowman & Littlefield

The Visual Dictionary of American Domestic Architecture. Carley, Rachel 1997 Henry Holt

The Grammar of Architecture. Cole, Emily

2002 Bullfinch

The Virginia House. Faulconer, Ann M.

2001 Schiffer Publishing

Clues to American Architecture. Klein, Marilyn W. and Fogle, David P. 1986 Starrhill Press

Architecture of the Old South. Lane, Mills

1993 Abbeville Press

Architecture of the Old South: Virginia. Lane, Mills

1996 Beehive Press

A Field Guide to American Houses. McAlester, V. & L.

1984 Random House

What Style Is It? Poppeliers, John

1977 John Wiley & Sons

Traditional Details for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. Ramsey, C. & Sleeper, H. 1998 John Wiley & Sons

A Concise History of American Architecture.

Roth, Leland 1980 Westview Press

American Homes, An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Domestic Architecture. Walker, Lester

1996 Black Dog & Leventhal

The American Vignola. Ware, William R.

1994 Dover

American Architecture Since 1780. Whiffen, Marcus

1988 MIT Press

The city of Norfolk's website address has links to other sites and neighborhood profiles:

<http://www.norfolk.gov/Planning/comehome/>

KIRN MEMORIAL MAIN LIBRARY

301 East City Hall Avenue

Norfolk, VA 23510

Main Access Number – 757/664-READ

Sargeant Memorial Room – ext. 43736

The library website provides links to the Sargeant Memorial at Kirn Library and local history information: <http://www.npl.lib.va.us/>

Glossary of Terms

Apron: A raised panel below a window sill.

Architrave: The lowest part of an entablature, sometimes used by itself.

Balustrade: An entire railing system including a top rail, balusters, and often a bottom rail.

Batten: A narrow strip of wood applied to cover a joint along the edges of two parallel boards in the same plane.

Beaded-Profile Panels: Panels manufactured to resemble traditional bead board.

Boxed Eave (boxed cornice): A hollow eave enclosed by the roofing, the soffit and the building wall.

Bricked Eave: Eave condition where the top of a brick masonry wall is corbelled out to the eave eliminating the soffit.

Brickmold: Window or door trim, typically 2 inches wide.

Carpenter Gothic: In the nineteenth century U.S., the application of Gothic motifs by artisan-builders in wood.

Carriage Porch: A roofed structure over a driveway at the door to a building, protecting from the weather those entering or leaving a vehicle.

Casement: A window sash which swings open along its entire length; usually on hinges fixed to the sides.

Chimney Cap: Cornice forming a crowning termination of a chimney.

Classical Architecture: The architecture of Hellenic Greece and imperial Rome.

Classical Revival: An architecture movement in the early nineteenth century based on the use of Roman and Greek forms.

Colonial Revival: The reuse of Georgian and colonial design in the U.S. in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Corbelling: Brickwork projecting successively more in each course to support or meet a structure above.

Corinthian: the slenderest and most ornate of the three Greek orders of architecture, having elaborate capitals with volutes and acanthus leaf decoration.

Corner Board: A board which is used as trim on the external corner of a wood-frame structure.

Cornice: An ornamental molding at the meeting of the roof and walls; usually consists of bed molding, soffit, fascia, and crown molding.

Crown Molding: Projecting molding forming the top member of a cornice, door or window frame.

Dentil: One of a band of small, square, tooth-like blocks forming part of the characteristic ornamentation of some classical orders.

Doric Order: The column and entablature developed by the Dorian Greeks, sturdy in proportion, with a simple cushion capital, a frieze of triglyphs and metopes, and mutules in the cornice.

Entablature: In classical architecture, the elaborated beam member carried by the columns, horizontally divided into architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Fascia: Vertical board that terminates a sloped roof at the eave.

Federal Style: The Federal Style reached its zenith in the period 1780 to 1820. It followed Georgian, and is more refined with restrained ornament and flat-surfaced walls.

Frieze: The middle horizontal member of a classical entablature, above the architrave and below the cornice.

Gable: The vertical triangular portion of the end of a building having a double-sloping roof, from the level of the cornice or eaves to the ridge of the roof.

Gable L: Describes the massing of a house having a hipped roof with a projecting gable form at the front, typically two-thirds the width of the facade.

Gable Roof: A roof having a gable at one or both ends.

Gambrel Roof: A roof with two slopes of different pitch on either side of the ridge.

Georgian Colonial: The architecture of the British colonies in North America from 1714 to 1776.

Half-timbering: A technique of wooden-frame construction in which the timber members are exposed on the outside of the wall.

Hipped Roof: A roof which slopes upward from all four sides of a building, requiring a hip rafter at each corner.

Hood: A cover placed above an opening or an object to shelter it.

Ionic Order: The classical order of architecture characterized by its capital with large volutes, a fasciated entablature, continuous frieze, usually dentils in the cornice, and by its elegant detailing.

Italianate Style: The eclectic form of country-house design, fashionable in the

1840s and 50s, characterized by low-pitched, heavily bracketed roofs, asymmetrical informal plan, square towers, and often round-arched windows.

Jack Arch: A flat or straight masonry arch.

Knee wall: Short, vertical wall that closes off the low space created by a sloping ceiling and the floor.

Light: A pane of glass, a window or a subdivision of a window.

Lintel: A horizontal structural member (such as a beam) over an opening which carries the weight of the wall above it.

Louver: An assembly of sloping, overlapping blades or slats designed to admit air and/or light and exclude rain and snow.

Mullion and Muntin: The vertical and horizontal members separating (and often supporting) window, doors, or panels set in series.

Ogee Curve: a double curve resembling an S-shape.

Oriel Window: In medieval English architecture, a window corbelled out from the wall of an upper story.

Palladian Motif: A door or window opening in three parts with a flat lintel over each side and an arch over the center.

Pediment: In classical architecture, the triangular gable end of the roof above the horizontal cornice. Also, a surface used ornamentally over doors or windows.

Pergola: A structure of posts or piers carrying beams and trelliswork for climbing plants.

Pilaster: An engaged pier or pillar, often with capital and base.

Porte cochère: A carriage porch.

Portico: A porch or covered walk consisting of a roof supported by columns; a colonnaded porch.

Post-and-beam framing: A type of framing which horizontal members rest on a post as distinguished from a wall.

Queen Anne Style: Eclectic style of domestic architecture of the 1870s and 80s; based on Elizabethan architecture. It is characterized by a blending of Tudor, Gothic, English Renaissance, and Colonial elements.

Rafter Tails: A rafter, bracket, or joist which projects beyond the side of a building and supports an overhanging portion of the roof.

Roof Pitch: The slope of a roof expressed as a ratio of its vertical rise to its horizontal rise.

Sash: Any framework of a window. May be movable or fixed; may slide in a vertical plane or pivoted.

Shed Dormer: A dormer window whose eave line is parallel to the eave line of the main roof instead of being gabled.

Shed Roof: A roof shape having only one sloping plane.

Shutter Dog: A pivoting bar for fixing shutters in the open position against a wall.

Side Gable: Describes the massing of a house having the gable end (or roof ridge line) perpendicular to the street.

Simulated Divided Light: Refers to a light in a window sash that is visually subdivided by applied muntins that simulates a true divided sash.

Skirt Board: A board set horizontally at the bottom of wall cladding.

Soffit: the exposed undersurface of any overhead component of a building, such as a beam, cornice, lintel, or vault.

Stile-and-rail: Type of door construction that utilizes a framework of vertical and horizontal members infilled with panels.

Tongue-and-groove: Method of joining materials, usually wood, where a tongue or projection in one board fits the groove of its neighbor.

Transom: A horizontal bar of wood or stone across a window. Also the window or opening above the transom bar.

Verge: The edge projecting over the gable of a roof. Also, the area of planting, lawn or pavement between the sidewalk and the curb on a street.

Vergeboard: An ornamental board hanging from the rake, or verge, of a gable roof.

Vernacular Architecture: A mode of building based on regional forms and materials.

Vocabulary: A collection of related architectural elements, materials or stylistic conventions used to describe a building or structure.

Water Course or Water Table: A board or masonry projection fixed to the foot of a wall to shoot water away from it.

Wing: a subsidiary part of a building extending out from the main portion or body.